



Research: Global warming

With the change of climate, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) points out that approximately 75 to 250 million of African people may undergo serious drought in 2020 (IPCC 50). In addition, as the global average temperature increases exceeding 1.5 to 2.5 degrees Celsius, about 20 to 30 percent species including plants and animals will probably be in the danger of extinction (IPCC 54). These situations above are predicted to happen in the future due to global climate change. Global climate change results from the emitting of greenhouse gases and the increasing population, and global warming will negatively affect weather patterns and health issues.

Greenhouse gas emissions cause global warming to get worse. In fact, greenhouse gases are emitted through natural processes and human activities. For example, methane emission is produced by livestock. Through agricultural and industrial activities, nitrous oxide is also emitted (EPA, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions" par.2). One of greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide, which is the most significant anthropogenic greenhouse gas. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, carbon dioxide emission has grown approximately 80 percent between 1970 and 2004 (IPCC 36). Basically, these gas emissions are produced due to the development of technology. As people pursue comfortable

and convenient living, people create technological but non-environmental products. However, they ignore the accompanying consequences. For instance, in summer, more and more people use air conditioning. This could make global warming worse because the electricity is supported by coal power plants. So, it is manifest that human beings are the main producers of greenhouse gas emissions.

Population growth is another factor of causing global warming. Lonngre and Bai build a model to prove population is a cause of global warming. They conclude that the increase of population is periodic and the consumption of fossil fuels will increase (Lonngre and Bai 1568). Due to the population explosion, the availability of fossil fuels is supplied. For instance, more people need more food and more methods of transportation. Transportation is especially problematic: more people mean more cars, and more cars mean more pollution, and then the level of greenhouse gases continues to increase. Hence, people need to apply birth control to reach the goal of limiting the overuse of fossil fuel.

Since both greenhouse gas emission and population explosion have gradually deteriorated the global warming, Earth's climate has already undergone many dramatic changes. What the first to be affected is temperature. As the temperature rises, many events accompany the change. With the rising of the temperature, hurricanes and typhoons become to happen more frequently and severely. A hurricane historian, Jay Barnes, says that "more heat could generate more storms and more intense hurricanes" (Roach par.2). Besides this, precipitation

and atmospheric moisture may be changed due to the change of atmospheric circulation and water vapor (EAP, "Climate Change: Future Precipitation and Storm Changes" par.1). The unstable weather will bring natural disasters so that people's lives are threatened, like hurricane Katrina is an obvious example. Nature's power is formidable and possibly causes catastrophic damages in our daily life, such as Indian Ocean Tsunami unexpectedly ruined Bali.

Climate change also causes the outbreak of some epidemic disease by mosquitoes and other insects, like dengue fever and malaria (EPA, "Health and Environmental Effects: Health" par.6). Moreover, the air quality will get worse so that respiratory-related disorders and lung diseases will be exacerbated (EPA, "Health and Environmental Effects: Health" par.12). Human health is related to environment, so people need to protect the Earth and human health can be not affected.

Global warming directly brings serious impacts to human beings, not only in the weather but also to human health. Hence, it is an urgent task for human beings to prevent global warming from deteriorating the Earth even more. Many scientists have created alternative methods to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as energy-efficiency technologies, and zero-emission vehicles. Besides this, people can reduce the greenhouse gas emissions in their daily lives. For example, people can take public transportation or ride bicycles instead of driving cars; people save use of power such as printers and copies machines in companies; or people save water in home, especially hot water, In addition, people can

recycle many materials such as newspapers and beverage containers. Even though these actions are simple, they can reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Works Cited

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